

CURRENT LISTING OF CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Previously presented) A method for producing a polymer or oligomer with controlled molecular weight and desired end group functionality comprising
 - a) forming a single phase monomer in water microemulsion comprising monomer, water, and an effective amount of an effective surfactant,
 - b) selecting a water-soluble photo-initiator system designed to produce one kind of monomer-soluble radical active centers containing the desired end group functionalities for the polymer or oligomer, wherein the desired end group is selected from the group consisting of a hydroxyl, an isocyanate, a cyanide, a nitro, a nitrile, and an amine;
 - c) adding to the microemulsion an amount of the water-soluble photo-initiator system chosen to provide the polymer or oligomer having the controlled molecular weight;
 - d) selecting a temporal and spatial illumination scheme, wherein the temporal illumination scheme is chosen to produce the polymer or oligomer having the controlled molecular weight; and
 - e) after step d), illuminating the microemulsion according to the selected temporal and spatial illumination scheme to photoinitiate polymerization of the monomer and to provide the polymer or oligomer having the desired end group functionalities and controlled molecular weight.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the microemulsion further comprises an effective amount of an effective co-surfactant.
3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer comprises an acrylate, a methacrylate, a styrene, an α -methyl styrene, a 1,3-diene, a halogenated olefin, a vinyl ester, an acrylonitrile, a methacrylonitrile, an acrylamide, a methacrylamide, or mixtures thereof.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer comprises methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl acrylate, alkyl acrylate, acrylonitrile, styrene, or mixtures thereof.
5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer comprises methyl(methacrylate), hydroxyethyl methacrylate, ethene, hexanediol dimethacrylate, vinyl chloride, methyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylate or mixtures thereof.
6. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer comprises an acrylate, a methacrylate, methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl acrylate, alkyl acrylate, methyl(methacrylate), hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hexanediol dimethacrylate, or mixtures thereof.
7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer comprises a styrene, an α -methyl styrene or mixtures thereof.
8. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer comprises a 1,3-diene, ethene, or mixtures thereof.
9. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer comprises a halogenated olefin.
10. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer comprises a vinyl chloride.
11. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer comprises a vinyl ester.
12. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer comprises an acrylonitrile, a methacrylonitrile, or mixtures thereof.
13. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer comprises an acrylamide, a methacrylamide, or mixtures thereof.
14. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer is butyl acrylate.
15. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer is chosen for its preferred mode of termination of the polymer chain by combination or disproportionation.
16. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer determines whether the polymer has one or two end groups of the desired functionality.
17. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer and initiator system are chosen to select the kind and number of end group functionalities.

18. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein the surfactant and co-surfactant are chosen based on the calculated hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) number wherein the HLB number is that at which the monomer will be emulsified.
19. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the surfactant comprises sodium dodecyl sulfate, octyl phenoxy poly(ethoxy) ethanol, alcohols and ethoxylates, propylene oxide/ethylene oxide copolymer, polyoxyethylene-10-oleyl ether, ethoxylated monodiglycerides, or mixtures thereof.
20. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein the co-surfactant comprises propanol, butanol, pentanol, hexanol, heptanol, dodecanol, hexadecanol, ethylene glycol, glycerin, propylene glycol, or mixtures thereof.
21. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the surfactant is sodium dodecyl sulfate.
22. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein the co-surfactant is 1-pentanol.
23. (Cancelled)
24. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the initiator system is about 0.1 to about 10 wt% of the monomer.
25. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the initiator system is about 4 to about 6 wt% of the monomer.
26. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the initiator system is a one-component initiator system.
27. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the initiator system is a two-component initiator system.
28. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the initiator system is a hydrogen abstraction initiator.
29. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the initiator system comprises hydroxyl alkyl ketone (HAP), 4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl-(2-hydroxy-2-propyl)ketone (HPPK), methyl thio phenyl morpholino ketone (TPMK), or sulfonic ester of α -hydroxy methyl benzoin derivative.
30. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the initiator system comprises iodonium salt, triaryl sulfonium salt, amino phenyl ketone, acetophenone, benzophenone, thioxanthone, or benzil.

31. (Original) The method of claim 27 wherein the two-component system comprises one light-absorbing component and a second component which reacts with the excited state of the light-absorbing component.
32. (Original) The method of claim 31 wherein the light absorbing component absorbs light in a desired initiating region of the spectrum.
33. (Previously presented) The method of claim 31 wherein the second component is an electron donor and the light absorbing component has a reduction potential which makes electron transfer thermodynamically feasible.
34. (Original) The method of claim 31 wherein the second component is an electron acceptor and the light absorbing component has an oxidation potential which makes electron transfer thermodynamically feasible.
35. (Original) The method of claim 31 wherein the light absorbing component comprises methylene blue, rose bengal, eosin Y, fluorescein, rhodamine, sulforhodamine, or cyanine.
36. (Original) The method of claim 33 wherein the electron donor second component is trimethylamine, 1,2',3''-trichlorotripropylamine, triethylamine, N,N-dimethylpentylamine, N,N-dimethyl-m-nitroaniline, dimethylethanolamine (DMEA), N,N-dimethylcyclohexylamine, 3,3',3''-nitrilotripropionic acid, N-ethyl-N-propyl-1-acridinamine, N-phenylglycine, N,N-dimethylacetamide, N,N-dimethylurea, methyldiethanolamine (MDEA), N,N-dimethylbenz[a]anthracen-6-amine, 3,9-dimethyl-3,6,9-triazadodecanedioic acid, N-ethyl-N-propylaniline, or N,N-diethyl-2-furanamine.
37. (Original) The method of claim 34 wherein the electron acceptor second component is diazonium salt, diphenyl iodonium salt, triphenyl sulfonium salt, dialkyl-4-hydroxyphenylsulfonium salt, dialkyl phenacyl sulfonium salt, pyrylium salt, thiopyrylium salt, pyridinium salt, or quinolinium salt.
38. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the initiator system comprises methylene blue and N-methyldiethanolamine.
39. (Original) The method of claim 28 wherein the hydrogen abstraction initiator system comprises diphenyl iodonium chloride.
40. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the molecular weight of the polymer or oligomer is determined by the amount of initiator.

41. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the molecular weight of the polymer or oligomer is determined by the temporal illumination scheme.
42. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the molecular weight of the polymer or oligomer is determined by the amount of initiator and the temporal illumination scheme.
43. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the polymer or oligomer has a polydispersity index of about 1 to about 2.
44. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the illuminating is with UV light.
45. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the illuminating is with visible light.
46. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the method is performed at about room temperature.
47. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising reacting end group functionalities of the polymers or oligomers to produce a copolymer.
48. (Original) The method of claim 47 further comprising separating the end functionalized polymers or oligomers from the microemulsion prior to reacting the end groups.
49. (Original) The method of claim 40 further comprising purifying the separated polymers or oligomers.
50. (Original) The method of claim 47 wherein the reacting of the end groups is a copolymerization reaction.
51. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the polymer terminates by combination and wherein the end functionalities are the same.
52. (Original) The method of claim 47 wherein the copolymer is a block copolymer.
53. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the polymer terminates by disproportionation.
54. (Original) The method of claim 47 wherein the copolymer is a graft copolymer.
55. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the monomer is selected by its preferred mode of termination and wherein the selection of monomer determines whether each chain contains one or two end groups of the specified functionality derived from the initiator system.
56. (Original) The method of claim 53 wherein the method is carried out at a temperature chosen to determine the desired degree of disproportionation.
57. (Original) The polymer produced by the method of claim 1.
58. (Original) The copolymer produced by the method of claim 47.

59 -67. (Canceled)

68. (Previously presented) A polymer produced by a method comprising
- a) forming a single phase monomer in water microemulsion comprising monomer, water, and an effective amount of an effective surfactant,
 - b) selecting a water-soluble photo-initiator system designed to produce one kind of monomer-soluble radical active centers containing the desired end group functionalities for the polymer or oligomer, wherein the desired end group is selected from the group consisting of a hydroxyl, isocyanate, cyanide, nitro, nitrile, and an amine;
 - c) adding to the microemulsion an amount of the water-soluble photo-initiator system chosen to provide the polymer or oligomer having the controlled molecular weight;
 - d) selecting a temporal and spatial illumination scheme, wherein the temporal illumination scheme is chosen to produce the polymer or oligomer having the controlled molecular weight; and
 - e) after step d), illuminating the microemulsion according to the selected temporal and spatial illumination scheme to photoinitiate polymerization of the monomer and to provide the polymer or oligomer having the desired end group functionalities and controlled molecular weight.

69. (Canceled)

70. (New) A method for producing a copolymer with controlled molecular weight and desired end group functionality comprising
- a) forming a single phase monomer in water microemulsion comprising monomer, water, and an effective amount of an effective surfactant,
 - b) selecting a water-soluble photo-initiator system designed to produce one kind of monomer-soluble radical active centers containing the desired end group functionalities for a polymer or oligomer, wherein the desired end group is selected from the group consisting of a hydroxyl, an isocyanate, a cyanide, a nitro, a nitrile, and an amine;

- c) adding to the microemulsion an amount of the water-soluble photo-initiator system chosen to provide the polymer or oligomer having the controlled molecular weight;
 - d) selecting a temporal and spatial illumination scheme, wherein the temporal illumination scheme is chosen to produce the polymer or oligomer having the controlled molecular weight;
 - e) after step d), illuminating the microemulsion according to the selected temporal and spatial illumination scheme to photoinitiate polymerization of the monomer and to provide the polymer or oligomer having the desired end group functionalities and controlled molecular weight; and
 - f) reacting two or more polymers or oligomers with the desired end group functionalities to produce copolymers.
71. (New) The method of claim 70 wherein the microemulsion further comprises an effective amount of an effective co-surfactant.
72. (New) The method of claim 70 wherein the copolymer is a block copolymer.
73. (New) The method of claim 70 wherein the copolymer is a graft copolymer.
74. (New) The method of claim 72 wherein the end functionalized polymers or oligomers are terminated by combination.
75. (New) The method of claim 73 wherein the end functionalized polymers or oligomers are terminated via disproportionation.
76. (New) The method of claim 70 further comprising separating the end-functionalized polymers or oligomers from the microemulsion prior to reacting the end groups.
77. (New) The method of claim 76 further comprising purifying the separated polymers or oligomers.
78. (New) The method of claim 76 wherein the reacting of the end groups is a copolymerization reaction.
79. (New) A copolymer with controlled molecular weight and desired end group functionality produced by a method comprising
- a) forming a single phase monomer in water microemulsion comprising monomer, water, and an effective amount of an effective surfactant,

- b) selecting a water-soluble photo-initiator system designed to produce one kind of monomer-soluble radical active centers containing the desired end group functionalities for a polymer or oligomer, wherein the desired end group is selected from the group consisting of a hydroxyl, an isocyanate, a cyanide, a nitro, a nitrile, and an amine;
- c) adding to the microemulsion an amount of the water-soluble photo-initiator system chosen to provide the polymer or oligomer having the controlled molecular weight;
- d) selecting a temporal and spatial illumination scheme, wherein the temporal illumination scheme is chosen to produce the polymer or oligomer having the controlled molecular weight;
- e) after step d), illuminating the microemulsion according to the selected temporal and spatial illumination scheme to photoinitiate polymerization of the monomer and to provide the polymer or oligomer having the desired end group functionalities and controlled molecular weight; and
- f) reacting two or more polymers or oligomers with the desired end group functionalities to produce copolymers.